



**JAN 13 THRU DEC 26**  
**1863 1865**

Issues Missing:

1863

April 28  
July 7  
Nov 17  
Dec 29

1864

July 6  
Sept 27  
Nov 15  
Dec 27

1865

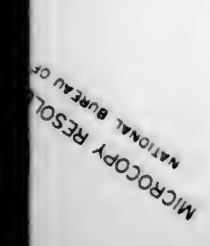
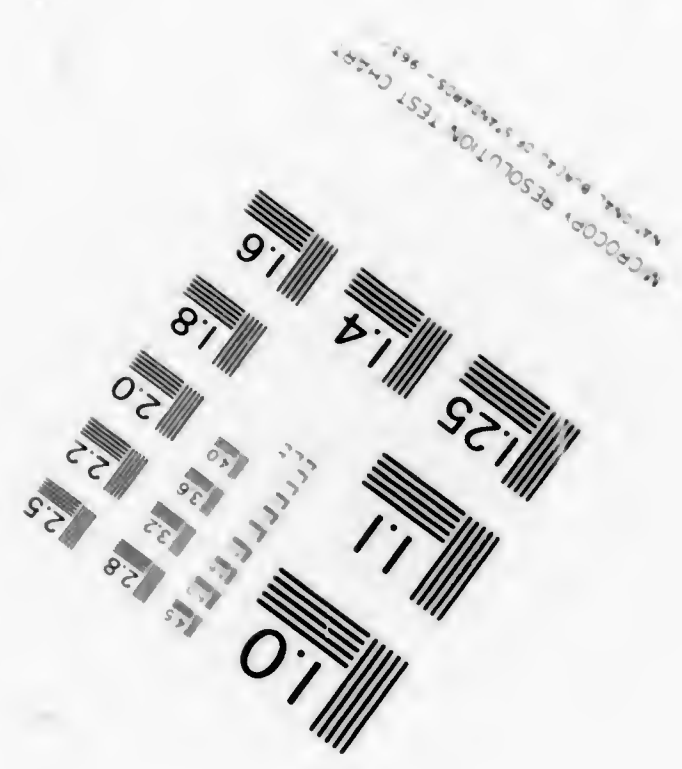
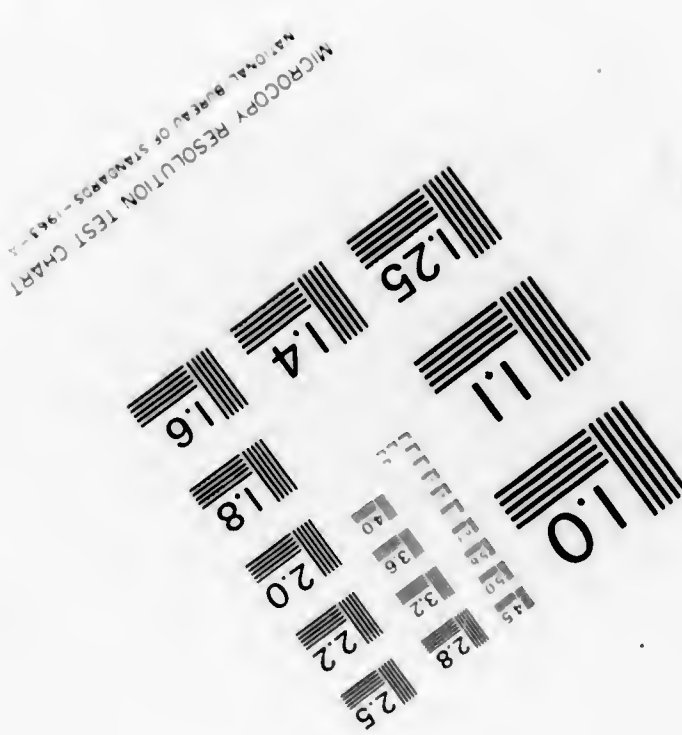
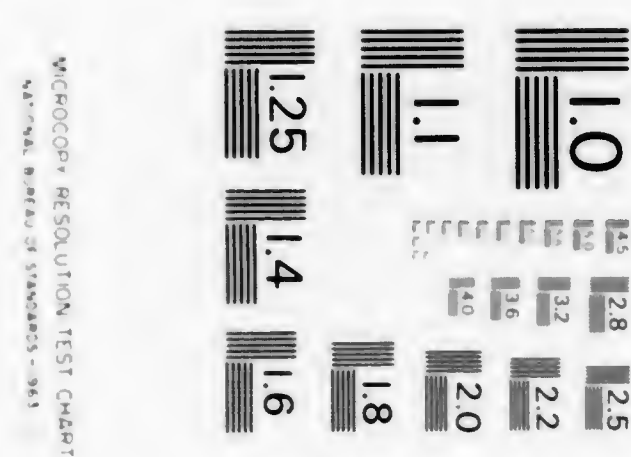
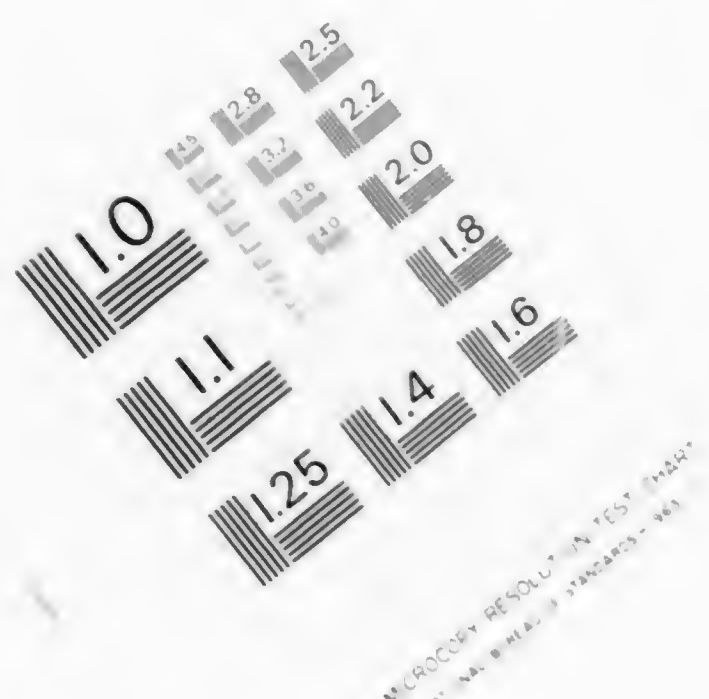
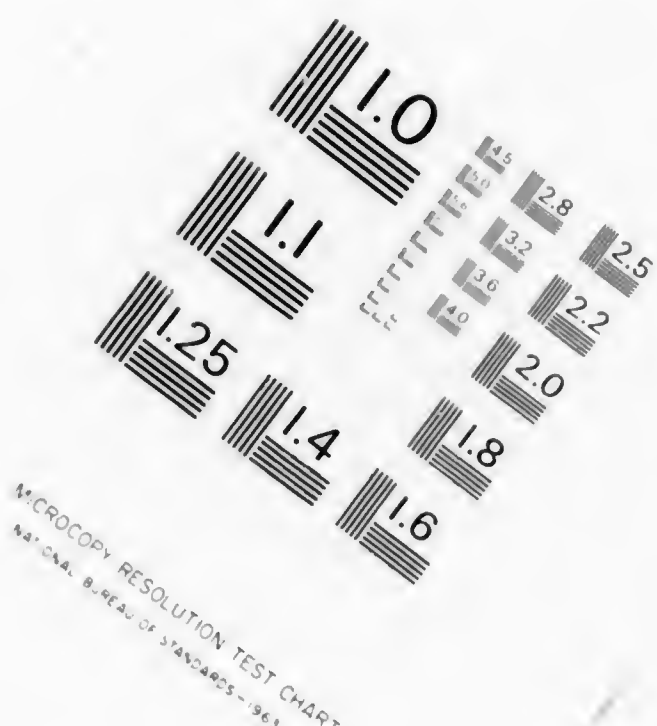
Sept 26

Inclusive Dates of Jan 13, 1863 - Dec 26, 1865 \*  
This Microfilm:

Newspaper: Stillwater MESSENGER

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# The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 7.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1863.

NUMBER 19

## THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office in GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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## The Messenger.

Saturday, -- January 17, 1863.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of

loyal and patriotic soldiers must always

put rebels and traitors to flight."—SECRE-

TARY STATION, TO THE SOLDIERS.

A vivid narrative of the victory of

the Chicago Tribune.

A reporter of the Chicago Tribune,

present at the battle of Murfreesboro,

furnishes that paper a vivid and

fascinating narrative of the terrific

and awful scenes of that hotly contested

field, on that glorious Wednesday which

opened with such gloomy tokens of dis-

aster, and closed in such a blaze of vic-

tory and glory.

The first part of the letter is devoted

to a description of the surprise, retreat,

and disgraceful rout of the right wing of

our army under McCook and Johnson, of

the desperate but rash attempt of Sheri-

dan, with his noble division, to stay the

backward tide of fugitives, till his own

troops were borne away in the resistless

torrent—brigade after brigade—until the

last remnants of the army were driven

back to the city, and the rebels were

in possession of the city.

It is at the point where the battle is

emerging from these dark cedar

thickets that we take up the narrative of

the writer:

In spite of their heroism and devotion,

marked every fresh advance of the foe, in

spite of an awful sacrifice of life on the

part of officers and soldiers of the Union

army, the rebels still steadily pushed on-

ward, and came nearer and nearer to the

turnpike, nearly two miles and a half, the

right wing of our army had been driven

in, and a faintness of heart came over us

as the distance of our whole army was

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prevent it from being crushed or broken

by the mass of fugitives.

From my position upon the elevated

ground, between the railroad and the

turnpike, I could view the whole scene,

and with an intensity of interest and te-

lignant emotion which I have no lan-

guage to express, I watched for the re-

sult when the desperate soldiers of the

rebellion should enter the open space in

front of the woods.

A trumpet of iron was whistling all

around my head, but for the first time

since I began to participate in the tran-

sactions of this fearful war, they whistled

and burst unheeded. I make no pre-

tensions to extraordinary physical con-

ditions.

He who says that amid the horrors of

a battle he experiences no feeling of awe

and sometimes dread, is a falsifier, an

idiot or a madman, but at this time I

could not have retired, even had I been

an idiot.

My feet were rooted to the spot, my

gaze was fascinated and fixed in the

quarter where I expected the enemy to

appear, and had an earthquake rent the

earth before me, I could not have moved

from the spot until I knew from the tes-

timony of my own eyesight whether or

no the troops upon which rested the last

hope of the Union, were like the rest to

be beaten and overthrown.

It was not in consequence of superior

physical courage that I remained here,

but of the mental impossibility of doing

otherwise. The flower of our troops

were ranged in order here, and I had no

fears for the result, unless one of those

unaccountable panics which sometimes

run even an army of veterans back, and

seize upon our yet unborn battalions.

Yet these men were not liable to pan-

ics, men whose lofty courage and devo-

tion to their country's cause overcame

and extinguished fear.

With calm courage Gen. Crittenden

awaited the coming storm, and conspicu-

ously among all the rest was the well-

built form of the commanding General,

his calmness and his thoughtful and an-

imated features expressing a high and

patriotic pride which acted like an in-

spiration upon every one who beheld him.

As he cast his eye over the grand ar-

ray which he had mustered to repel the

foe, he already felt himself master of the

situation. At last the long lines of the

enemy emerged from the woods, rank

behind rank, and with a demonic yell,

intended to strike terror in the hearts of

the Yankees who stood before them,

charged with fearful energy almost to

the very muzzle of the cannon, whose dark

mouths frowned upon them.

A dazzling sheet of flame burst from

the ranks of the Union forces. An aw-

ful roar shook the earth, a crash almost

unheard of, and the foremost line of the

rebels were literally swept from the

field, and seemed to melt away like snow

flakes before a flame, and then both ar-

mies were enveloped in a vast cloud of

smoke, which hid everything from the

eye. In the still visible ground between

the pike and the railroad, the tumult re-

doubled.

Not knowing what would be the re-

sult of the strife which was raging, and

the great cry of smoke that covered

the combatants, the flight of those in

charge of wagons and ambulances, be-

came still more rapid and disorderly.

Thousands of fugitives from the broken

right wing mingled with the troops, and







DEFECTIVE PAGE







## NUMBER 20




# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - - January 27, 1863.

### General Pope Visited—General Fitz John Porter Guilty and Dismissed.

The trial of Maj.-General Fitz John Porter, by a court-martial upon charges of disobedience to orders and the consequent disaster to our arms in Virginia, preferred by Gen. Pope, terminated after a thorough examination extending through forty-five days. The court found him guilty, and recommended that he be cashiered and dismissed from the service, which was accordingly done by the President.

It is not necessary to recite the course of Gen. Porter, designed, as it is believed, to crush Gen. Pope, at the sacrifice of his then vast army and the success of the Union cause. The people are conversant with the facts, and all, except politicians and villainous speculators and adventurers, will accord a hearty amen to the righteous decision.

It is natural, if not patriotic, that such hangers-on to the coat tails of McClellan and Fremont, who have been the only persons to set up a howl at the finding of this court. Were it not for the critical condition of the country—when every semblance of treason or disloyalty should be frowned down and punished—the wallings of the *Pioneer* might be passed by as the rantings of a mad and disappointed schemer and adventurer. But occupying a position where he has a great influence upon the public mind, his conduct becomes criminal in the widest degree. During the revolutionary war, men were shot as traitors and Tories for smaller crimes than that of the *Pioneer* of Friday, in the editor's comments upon the Porter trial. Speaking of the composition of that court and its finding in the Porter case, the *Pioneer* uses the following disgraceful language:

"The victim was found in Porter. He could be proved guilty of a technical violation of an order, which order might, by the help of plausible evasions, be made to assume a vital importance. So Porter was made the scape-goat. A court was ordered, and the members made up of the political and military sympathizers of the Secretary of War, and his willing tools. Had such language been uttered toward a court-martial in the days of Washington, the rebel would have been sent to the Tortugas, or shot as an 'aider and abettor of treason.' Had the Government made a few wholesome examples of such men as Goodrich at the commencement of the war, and hung or shot them, treason would not now stalk through our streets as it does today, and the war would long ago have been terminated. The court was traduced as 'political and military sympathizers' was composed of such men as Major-Generals Hunter, King, Hitchcock, and Casey, and Brigadier-Generals Kirk, et al., Garfield, Fenner, Buford, Slough, and Lord, with Judge Holt as Judge Advocate."

No rogue ever felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law, and hence the wallings of these adventurers and schemers who depended upon the retention of McClellan and Porter at the head of the army for their bread and butter.

Again, Captain Goodrich says: "The Court was convened to save the Secretary and the President's reputation at the cost of Porter's ruin. The court has filled the bill laid down in the programme. Against all the weight of evidence, and all the weight of intelligent military opinion, a verdict of guilty has been rendered. Porter is sacrificed, and promotions and light commands are won by his military judges, and will be accorded, as the price of their deliverance."

We had rather today, be Porter, the gallant soldier, the high-toned man, and the victim of this vile conspiracy, than to wear the official honors of the President and Secretary combined. The hero of a dozen battles cannot be injured by brutal malignity, or cowardly selfishness, even when these are backed by the official power and prestige of a Secretary of War, and a President of the United States.

To appreciate the animus of this attack upon high officers of the army and upon the Government, it should be known that near one year ago the author, Earle S. Goodrich, secured an ornamental position on Gen. McClellan's staff, with the rank and pay of Captain. His position entitled him to wear good clothes, to sport shoulder-straps, to curl and powder his hair, and gave him a pass into military circles. His duties did not require him to go into the field to share the privations or dangers of a soldier's life. His occupation was merely to write fulsome puffs of certain military men, and to traduce others of greater merit and brains.

When Gen. Pope was assigned to the command of the Department of the North West—after refusing to remain longer in a position where he had been heartlessly sacrificed by Porter and McClellan—Captain Goodrich was sent to St. Paul for no other purpose than to act as spy and a traducer of his military and moral character. How well his mission was performed, the readers of the *Pioneer* know sufficiently well. He was sent to the General as pursued at every step by the *Pioneer*—how his private life and his private habits were hunted out and exposed as the dog follows the man—how he was made the subject of

low ridicule and base vituperation—the columns of the *Pioneer*, during the months of September and October will bear witness. To find a parallel for the blackguard assaults, it would be necessary to descend into the cellars of the Five Points or to find a parallel for the lies uttered in the most vindictive hate, it would be necessary to break the bolts lending to hell. As soon as the author found that Gen. McClellan was likely to go overboard, the Earle knew that he must go down with the same boat—hence he made it convenient to resign his position. His occupation was gone. Since these events, the *Pioneer* has let no opportunity escape to show the cloven foot of disloyalty. The columns that for the year previous teemed with loyal sentiments toward the Government and words of cheer and encouragement to the army and country, have since been the medium for the utterance of sentiments but one degree short of the roughest treason.

"That's what's the matter" with the *Pioneer* and its ex-Captain.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR.—Just now while semi-secessionists are quoting some ill-tempered remarks from the pen of Thurlow Weed, the editor of the Albany Evening Express, would condemn to their personal this paragraph, written from Washington a few days since, as being peculiarly applicable to them:

I believed that and I do most strongly believe now, that this rebellion would have been subdued if it were the result of engagement. Our daily journals have kept the Confederates minutely and seasonably informed. The greater the vigilance and accuracy of these journals, the greater their value to the enemy.

With even more truth and force Mr. Weed might have said if at the outbreak the government hung a few traitors like those who now defiantly berate the government, this war would have long since been terminated.

COL. MURPHY.—This gentleman, of whom we had some hope when he entered the service, has about "pegged out." As an old townsman and school-mate in days ago, we felt a peculiar interest in his success. As a citizen of a neighboring village (St. Croix Falls) in a neighboring State, this interest was much increased. Lieut. Brick Pomeroy, of the 1st Cavalry, now a member of Gen. Sherman's staff at Helena, thus writes of Col. Bob Murphy:

"Among all classes—civil and military, there is great esteem bestowed upon Col. Murphy, of the 8th Wisconsin, for his surrender of Holly Springs. The general opinion is that he is a coward and traitor. This is his second game of the kind. The first was when he surrendered a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry to a portion of a regiment of rebel cavalry, fourteen miles from Corinth. On that occasion Gen. Rosecrans pulled the straps from his shoulders—said he was a traitor and a disgrace to the service. By good talk the matter was fixed up. How the second surrender will affect him it is hard to tell. We hope he will be cashiered."

WASHINGTON ON "ARBITRARY ARRESTS."—The Baltimore *American* cites a letter written by General Washington to Gov. Trumbull, November, 1775, in which the Father of his Country not only affirmed the right and the propriety of "seizing" upon the disaffected, and the plotters against the country, but he went so far as to propose arresting those who, he says, "we know will be active against" without proposing to wait for the overt act.

"As it is now very apparent," he wrote, "that we have nothing to depend upon in the present contest but our own strength, care, firmness and union, should not the same measures be adopted in your and every other government on the continent? Would it not be prudent to seize on those Tories who have been, are, and that we know will be active against us? Why should persons who are preying upon the vitals of their country be suffered to stalk at large whilst we know they will do us every mischief in their power? These, sir, are points I beg leave to submit to your serious consideration."

PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.—Buckley, of Pennsylvania, has been elected U. S. Senator in Pennsylvania. The parties were nearly equally divided, yet with the aid of all the Union Democrats, Cameron would have been elected. Over one thousand roughs, shoulder-bitters and pimps were brought from Philadelphia to overawe the Union Democrats. They took possession of the State House and with drawn revolvers forced unwilling Democrats to vote for Buckley.

No such outrageous scene ever before disgraced an American legislative body. The same game is being played in New York and the results will probably be the same.

# Farwell Letter from Shingles.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 15, 1863.

Until a week ago I had hoped to continue my correspondence for the *Messenger* for many days to come. Such, however I am not to do. "The co-partnership heretofore existing between the 1st Minnesota and your correspondent, has been dissolved by mutual consent." As I am no longer with the regiment, of course it would be a useless task for me to attempt to keep you posted in regimental matters; indeed, all other things being equal, I have not the time to spare. As a correspondent I have endeavored to be "reliable"—and I think I have succeeded. In fact, I am informed on good authority, that many knowing ones in your section have said that "Shingles" is honorable in his dealings—a vast improvement on that dirty whelp, "Raisins." On such a reputation I can sit as "easily as rolling off a log." Good bye! I'm done.

SHINGLES.

## The T. D. Webb Investigation—Crushing Testimony against General McClellan.

The introduction of Major General Hitchcock as a witness in the McDowell case, has already brought out two important letters of the President, and one of McClellan's, and to-day he further produced another letter from McClellan, attempting to explain the force he was leaving for the defense of Washington; the proceedings of the famous counsel of Generals, declaring what was necessary for the defense of Washington; and a statement by himself and Adjutant General Thomas, as to whether this decision complied with McClellan. Of this last paper the following is the substance:

First—The President's War Order No. 3, dated March 8th, requires on the taking of any new base of operations, that the city of Washington shall be left entirely secure.

Second—The council of Generals held at Fairfax, C. H., March 13th, took place after the enemy had retired from Manassas and destroyed the railroad in their rear. The council decided unanimously to take up a new base of operations from Fortress Monroe, and then if a majority of the Generals decided that the force necessary to be left should be sufficient to garrison the forts, the right bank of the Potomac, and to occupy those on the left bank with a covering force of 25,000, it is, we think, the judgment of officers that some 30,000 would be necessary to man these forts, which with the number of covering force would make a total of 55,000.

Third—The President's directions of March 13th, to Gen. McClellan, directs: "First, to leave such force at Manassas Junction as shall make entirely secure that the enemy shall not repossess it; second, that Washington shall be left entirely secure; third, that the remainder of the army move down the Potomac, or move in pursuit of the enemy."

They then give Gen. McClellan's statement of the forces left for the defense of Washington, which amounted to 55,000, including Banks' army in the Shenandoah Valley. They say they will express no opinion as to whether that army would be properly counted among the troops for the defense of Washington or not, and call attention to the fact that without it but 25,000 in all were left for that purpose.

They then go on to show that the force left in Washington, under Gen. Wadsworth, was badly armed and disciplined, and that orders were subsequently sent withdrawing some of the good regiments that had at first been left in it. They conclude, in view of the opinion expressed by the council of commanders, army corps of the force necessary for the defense of the Capital, though not numerically stated, and of the forces represented by Gen. McClellan as left for that purpose, we are of the opinion that the requirements of the President that the city shall be entirely secure, not only in the opinion of the General-in-Chief, but of those commanders of army corps, have not been complied with.

[Signed] Adjutant General.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Maj. Gen. Vol. U. S. A.

This paper seems to have been the result of an examination ordered by the President when he first began to suspect that McClellan had disobeyed him in not leaving the Capital safe. It is dated—Washington, April 2d.

The result of these later developments is terribly damaging to McClellan. His whole military reputation is utterly crushed and pulverized by the startling official document.

## The Bravery of our Soldiers.

A Prussian officer of rank, who witnessed the late battle of Fredericksburg, has declared to several of our higher officers that he never saw troops march up to storm batteries in the face of such a dreadful fire as did our troops at the late battle. This officer was at the battles of Magenta and Solferino, and in the Crimean war at Sebastopol, and says that the French and English troops in those campaigns never displayed more daring and good fighting qualities than did our troops.

# This Morning's News.

A conference has been held at the White House, which was attended by Secretary Stanton and several members of Congress, at which it was decided to make a change in the administrative policy. We are not favored with the programme of the proposed change.

The Pennsylvania Legislature propose to ventilate Simon Cameron's record. A Herald dispatch (doubtful record) says that the recent Republican caucus will strongly urge the re-construction of the Cabinet and if the President refuses Congress will pass a resolution before its adjournment, declaring a want of confidence in the Cabinet.

The reported disbandment of the army of the Potomac, is probably bosh. Gen. Burnside has arrested a Brigadier-General for condemning the Administration.

Gen. Burnside's resignation has been accepted, and the command of the army of the Potomac turned over to Gen. Hooker.

It is reported that Generals Sumner and Franklin have been relieved of their commands, but no successors are named.

A resolution has been adopted instructing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the President to accept all troops that may offer, without limitation.

Gen. J. B. Sanborn, of St. Paul, has been promoted to a Brigadier-General.

Payment of soldiers in Minnesota. By a special dispatch, we learn that immediately on the approval of the \$100,000,000 Treasury Note Bill, by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury sent \$250,000 to the Paymaster at St. Paul, to be applied in the payment of Minnesota troops now in the State.—This will be good news to the soldiers, as well as to many who are dependent on them for a living.

## The Regulars.

Probably the most severe fighting which has been done by any body of men since the war commenced, was done by the brigade of regulars in Rousseau's division at Murfreesboro. Every officer and soldier in the division was either killed or wounded. The gallant Col. Shepherd, who commanded the brigade, escaped injury. Major Slemmer, of Fort Pickens fame, was severely wounded. Maj. King also received a severe wound in the arm. Major Carpenter was also killed.

## From Washington.

Special dispatch to *Pioneer*. Maj.-Gen. Curtis has telegraphed to Gen. Halleck from St. Louis on the 24th as follows: "Gen. Gorman telegraphed from Duval's Bluff on the 18th, that aided by three gunboats he ascended White river to Duval's Bluff and Des Arc, and has taken fifteen prisoners, two columbiads and about two hundred small arms."

## From Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 25. An expedition of cavalry and infantry, with two howitzers, under the command of Col. Connor, has started north to chase the Indians Six hundred Snakes are entrenched with rifle-pits at Bear River, 200 miles from here. They have recently become outrageous, murdering the Beaver Hole miners, and bidding defiance to the soldiers.

## The Victory at Arkansas Post—4,720 Prisoners at Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—The Die Vernon arrived to-day with a number of sick and wounded soldiers. She also brought up severely wounded rebel soldiers. Five of them were on the way up. They are accompanied by about twenty nurses and surgeons. J. E. Yeatman, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, came aboard at Memphis and distributed supplies, and assisted in taking care of the sick on the way up.

Surgeon-General Wood is also on board the boat and will proceed with her precious cargo to Jefferson Barracks.

The number of prisoners taken at Arkansas Post is 4,720. They are armed with 3,500 Enfield rifles, and 1,500 shot guns and rifles, 1,200 horses and mules, mostly the latter, twenty-one pieces of ordnance, ten disabled.

Our loss is about 150 killed, and 500 wounded. The enemy's loss is less. We also got a considerable lot of beef cattle.

When the Die Vernon left the mouth of Arkansas river, our entire fleet had returned to Mississippi, and had started toward Vicksburg.

LATER.—Gen. Grant is still reported at Memphis, but it is expected some time will yet elapse before another attack on Vicksburg can be made.

The skimmers of U. Rex, Nebraska and San Gaty, arrived to-day with 4,720 prisoners, in charge of W. P. Sanger, of Gen. Sherman's staff, and Major Kirby, of the 8th Missouri Volunteers, en route for Vinton Barracks, where they are to await disposal.

## Last New Year's Day.

The New York *Times* says last New Year's Day deserves to be known as a *die misadilla*, and gives the following reasons why it should have a special figure memory:

The President's Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

The New Year opened on a lost field at Vicksburg.

At that morning the rebels attacked our force and fleet at Galveston, Texas,

# Ben Wade Re-Elected.

That glorious old wheel-horse, Ben Wade, was re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Ohio Legislature last Thursday. Revolvers and bowie-knives could not defeat him as they did Cameron in Pennsylvania.

—A Correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, 20th, says:

It is no longer a secret to the enemy, that Gen. Foster, with a very large force is proceeding on transports and by the overland route to the attack upon Wilmington. The enemy is already aware that there is a large fleet of war vessels in Beaufort Harbor, and among these vessels are the Montauk and Passaic. Wilmington (N. C.) is accessible by boats by two inlets, although it is probable that the inlet at the mouth of Cape Fear River will be closed instead of New Inlet, some distance above, on the coast, as the latter at this season of the year is somewhat dangerous for vessels drawing over nine feet of water, and on reaching the railroad, move down upon the forts of Fort Calwell and Johnson. Both are well armed. Except sand batteries there are at present no defenses to New Inlet.

That portion of the land force under Gen. Foster which has been embarked on transports will doubtless proceed to Mauthur Inlet, which is directly east of Wilmington, erect a battery, and then march across to a flank attack upon that city. The other portion of the land force will probably pursue the same course as that taken by Gen. Foster in his recent movement on Goldsboro, and on reaching the railroad, move down upon Wilmington, and at the same time engage any rebel reinforcements that may be sent forward.

The General-in-Chief of the Union forces has issued orders to all corps commanders to hold as prisoners all rebel officers hereafter captured. These orders are justified in view of the course of the rebels in keeping in close confinement certain Union officers captured by them. On the principle that what is fair for the goose is fair for the gander, Gen. Halleck is entirely right.

Tuttle, the astronomer, is a private in the forty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, now serving in North Carolina.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: Every train of cars that now leaves Camden station for Washington carries a number of convalescent soldiers, who are on their way to join their regiments in the army of the Potomac. A number of captured deserters are also taken to Washington every day.

## From Washington.

Special dispatch to *Pioneer*.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. Maj.-Gen. Curtis has telegraphed to Gen. Halleck from St. Louis on the 24th as follows: "Gen. Gorman telegraphed from Duval's Bluff on the 18th, that aided by three gunboats he ascended White river to Duval's Bluff and Des Arc, and has taken fifteen prisoners, two columbiads and about two hundred small arms."

## Prospectus.

History of the Great Rebellion.

COMMEMORATED TO ITS CLOSE.

Being an account of its origin, the progress of the Southern Cause, and the operations of the Confederate States, from the first outbreak of the rebellion to the final surrender of the last stronghold of the rebellion, the Confederate States, and the capture of the President, and the restoration of the Union.

By THOS. P. KETTEL.

Late Editor of the Democratic Review, Boston's Mechanical Reporter, etc., for ten years New York correspondent of a Washington Journal, (Gov't Organ).

Enriched with over 120 Engravings, including Ninety Portraits of Prominent Statesmen, Military and Naval Officers on Steel.

In Chromo-Lithography, and on Wood, illustrating the various scenes of the war, with a full and complete description of the military operations, and the capture of the President, and the restoration of the Union.

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# On New Year's Day West Virginia was created a State, by the President signing a bill for its admission into the Union.

On the same day Col. Haskins, with a loyal Kentucky regiment, attacked the guerrilla Morgan at Lebanon, Ky., killed several and captured sixty of his force, and spent the holiday in pursuing him.

It is presumed from accounts that on that day, Col. Phillips, with 1200 loyal Indians, drove the rebel red men across the Arkansas and destroyed their fort, (Davis).

On the same day, Hindman's defeated rebel army in Arkansas was dispersing in every direction, and has not been heard of since.

On New Year's Day, the rebels under Marmaduke were marching upon Springfield, Mo., the attack upon which opened a days later.

On the same day, in the army of the Potomac all was quiet; but the rebels were making suspicious demonstrations above Falmouth on the opposite side of the river.

The following is a passage from the Georgia (Atlanta) *Intelligencer*: Had Gen. Bragg done his duty as well as promptly as Gen. Smith did, Louisville would have been ours, Cincinnati would have furnished us supplies, while Columbus, Ohio, would have been our headquarters. Then would the Val landings of Ohio and Brights of Indiana have rallied to the issuing of Bragg's noted order; then would many thousands of men in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois have joined the Southern army; then, too, could Bragg have cut off the Western from the Eastern States, have whispered terms of peace to the Northwestern ear, and might we not have reasonably hoped for peace? But now all hope of peace is indefinitely postponed, and our prospects are gloomier than when we crossed the mountains. &c.

It would not be a bad idea to keep this before the people.

## U. S. TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Revenue Tax assessed in Washington County, in the Second Congressional District of Minnesota, is now due and payable. The undersigned will be in attendance at his office, in the city of Stillwater, on the 20th day of January until the 20th day of February, to receive the same. All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed, within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, according to an Act of Congress, approved July 1st, 1862, for raising Revenue to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes.

H. R. MURDOCK, Deputy Collector, Sixth Division No. 8, 2d Collection Dist., Min.

Dated at Stillwater, this 20th Jan. 1863. 20-3

## PROSPECTUS.

History of the Great Rebellion.

COMMEMORATED TO ITS CLOSE.

Being an account of its origin, the progress of the Southern Cause, and the operations of the Confederate States, from the first outbreak of



Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: R. J. JAMES, General Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Invitation to MILLERS.—A partner, with a cash capital of \$10,000, is wanted to engage in the milling business in one of the best wheat-growing counties of Minnesota. The location is on one of the finest streams in the State. The stream never fails and never freezes, being fed by warm springs, and the power abundant for all purposes. There are two falls—one of ten and the other of twenty-three feet—the former being improved with a dam and a small custom mill with two runs of Burrs. Connected with the premises are three hundred acres of land through which the stream runs and has its source—one hundred of which is the finest meadow land in the State. The premises are within one mile of a navigable stream, affording steamboat and railroad access to all the markets of the country.

We know of no better investment in the country. The proprietor desires a partner to take charge of the active business of the concern, with reference to the construction of a new mill to meet the growing demands of the country.

Reference is made to the editor of this paper, at Stillwater, Minnesota, to whom communications can be addressed for further particulars.

Lost.—Somewhere in the city, a fur glove, left hand, lined with lamb's wool. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Messenger office.

SURVEYOR OF LOGS AND LUMBER.—Charles R. Gardner, Esq., was re-elected Surveyor of Logs and Lumber for the Stillwater district by a joint convention of the Legislature a few days ago.

Snow.—The long wished-for snow has come at last, giving us excellent sleighing. The harsh, rumbling sound of wheels has given place to gliding runners and the merry jingle of bells. The business effect is already seen in an increased movement of wheat, pork, wood &c.

OLD SETTLERS.—The "old settlers" of the original county of St. Croix to the number of two hundred—embracing the entire St. Croix valley in Wisconsin and Minnesota—held their annual meeting at Hudson last Wednesday. The annual address was delivered by Hon. Joel Foster. The affair wound up with a supper and a dance.

OUR SKATING PARK.—The recent snow for a time interrupted the gaieties on the ice in front of the city. "But our skaters are not to be deprived of their amusements. A purse was raised on Saturday and a party of workmen have since been engaged in scraping the snow from the ice. This is immediately in front of the Chestnut street sewer, from which the lake can be flooded in a few hours' time and the very best of ice made. A gay scene will be presented in front of the city as soon as the new park is completed. It already affords fair skating.

"HURRY UP."—Capt. T. M. Newson is delivering his celebrated lecture—"Hurry Up"—by invitation, before many of the Aid Societies of the State. Why cannot some of the associations of this city secure the services of Mr. Newson to aid in replenishing their treasuries? We submit the question to the ladies with becoming modesty.

FLORIAN EXCELSIS!—We heard an army Chaplain announce in a prayer meeting (we attend regularly) a few evenings since, that eight or ten Sioux pagans were dying daily at Fort Snelling. Good! He said the measles and the mumps were doing their (good) work. Won't some philanthropist be kind enough to communicate the small-pox to the pagan camp? Or, for one sinuous blast to pass over that camp of pagans, charged with brimstone and small-pox!

Tribute of Respect.—At a meeting of the members of the bar of Washington county, held at the office of the clerk of the District Court in Stillwater, on the 24th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the members of the bar of Washington county have heard with unfeigned regret of the death of Hon. Wm. H. Watson, late of Red Wing in this State, and have met to pay a tribute of respect to his memory: Resolved, That the deceased, while Judge of the First Judicial District, and Chief Justice of the Territory of Minnesota, by his ability and integrity, by his courtesy toward members of the bar, by the purity of his character, and by his many social virtues, acquired in the highest degree the esteem and confidence of the bar, and the respect of the community at large.

Resolved, That the name of the deceased is identified with the early history of the Territory and State, and he will be long and honorably remembered as an able and impartial Judge, a patriotic citizen, and a courteous, honorable and upright man.

Resolved, That to the family of the deceased, in this their deep affliction, we do offer our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

S. J. R. McMillan, Chairman.  
Wm. M. McCutcheon, Secretary.

CIGAR MANUFACTORY.—Considering the immense amount of the weed used in this place, we have long been surprised that some enterprising person did not commence the manufacture of cigars here. Mr. Frederick Schultz determined to supply the want a few months since, and is now turning out a large amount of cigars, giving employment to quite a number of hands. Mr. S. uses nothing but the finest brands of tobacco, and his cigars have already attained notoriety and a preference in this and surrounding markets. His stand can be found on Main street, one door north of Chestnut, east side.

Legislative Statistics.

Senator McKusick, of this city, is the oldest member of the Legislature. We do not mean oldest in years, but longest in the State—having emigrated to this place from Maine in 1840. Mr. Woodbury, of the House, is the oldest in years, being 63 years of age. Mr. Sly is the poor Indian, who sees God in clouds and purling brooks," is being wiped out of our legislative councils—there not being one native-born Minnesotan on the list of members. The world does move—we are progressing toward a higher state of civilization! Thirty-four of the members are natives of New England, while New York claims 15; Ohio 6; Virginia 2; Canada 2; Germany 1; and the States of Indiana, Pennsylvania and Kentucky one each. Over one-half the members came to our State in the years 1855-'56-'57. Of their occupation, 26 are farmers, 21 lawyers, 4 merchants, 2 bankers, 2 millers, 2 engineers, and one each of physicians, real estate dealers, blacksmiths, hotel keepers, lumbermen and barmen. As an interesting item for the ladies, we would state that 64 of the members rejoice in having companions of the female persuasion; four are widowers, and five are miserable bachelors.

OUR CORRESPONDENT SHINGLES.—Our readers will regret with us the loss of our old and faithful correspondent, SHINGLES, of the Minnesota First. He has been mustered out by the Secretary of War, but again re-enlisted in a different branch of the service. We congratulate him upon being called to a more responsible and a more lucrative position.

As there has been much mystery surrounding the identity of this correspondent during the past year, we now feel at liberty to announce to our readers that our former correspondent, "Raider," "Shingles," and "Ed. A. Stevens" are identical—that they are "three in one and one in three."

In connection with him as an army correspondent, we cannot do less than to bear testimony not only to the marked ability and faithfulness with which he handles a pen, but to the truthfulness and fearlessness with which he has treated all subjects with which he has had to deal. No hope of reward or fear of punishment have ever deterred Ed. Stevens from exposing wrongs and abuses connected with the army, or from criticizing the conduct of superiors in rank, when the public good seemed to demand such exposures or criticisms. As a consequence, he has been compelled to endure the displeasure and vindictiveness of many officers; but among the men of his regiment, and in the households of hundreds of citizens of Minnesota, his name will be revered long after this war is closed and many of the actors therein are forgotten.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—At Clifton, Illinois, a company of boys aged from eight to fourteen, assemble once a week for the purpose of cutting and splitting wood for the wives and families of volunteers. They accompany their labor with drum and fife—one half work while the other half rest, and vice versa. It is a good deed and worthy the example of boys in other towns. Try it on, boys, and see if your labors will not be profitable as the labors of some others of your age.

HARDEE ON ICE.—We were happy to perceive a large number of "Shoulder Straps" reporting themselves on the ice yesterday—we presume practicing "Hardee's Tactics." We think it is highly creditable to these military heroes, who have nothing else to do except to draw their "greenbacks," to take sufficient exercise to preserve their health and enable them to continue long in the enjoyment of their snug little sinecures. We really think it would be a pity to send these gallant sons of Mars among the nasty scowls, who might happen to soil their nice uniforms—at least while the skating season lasts.—St. Paul Pioneer.

True, O Pioneer, it would be a pity to interrupt their innocent amusements or to expose their precious persons to the hard-fists and dangers of the camp and field. The boys who carry the muskets and receive thirteen dollars a month ought to endure the trial and danger, while shoulder-straps, at one hundred and fifty per month, have a right to idle away their time and take their ease a thousand miles away from the pest of duty and danger.

HOME FROM THE FIRST REGIMENT.—Mr. F. Steinacker, of company B, First regiment, returned home a few days ago, having been discharged on account of illness—not being able to do duty since the Ball's Bluff battle. Yesterday two other members—Harlow McIntire and Wm. F. Schrader, returned, having been discharged on account of inability.

Mr. McIntire has not been with the regiment since the battle of Antietam. He has been in all the vicissitudes of the First up to Antietam, and now returns in good spirits, but broken down in health. A host of friends welcomed these heroes to their former homes and friends.

We but express the general wish when we hope for their speedy recovery to health. Harlow is just as good-natured, genial and brave as in years ago, when, as a member of the police force of the city, he was wont to look after the protection and quiet of our citizens. Long life and... speedy restoration to health to all of them.

OUR SOLDIERS AT MANITO.—A private letter from a member of Captain Bar's company at Manito, says there is much sickness at that post. The mumps prevail to considerable extent; but the most fatal disease is an epidemic among the soldiers, supposed to have been taken from the Indians under guard, which seems to baffles the skill of the physicians. The hospitals are filled with the sick. Our correspondent says the hospitals and the men sick in quarters are in great want of supplies that are not to be secured there. We would suggest to our Aid Societies, while making their distributions, the necessity of taking into their account the soldiers at Manito.

HARD SHELL.—Here is the conclusion of a Hard-Shell sermon recently delivered in this vicinity. It is very fine:—"My brethren and sisters! if a man's fall of religion you can't hurt him! There was the three Arabian children, they put 'em in a fiery furnace, hotted seven times hotter than it could be hot, and it didn't singe a hair on their heads! And there was John the Evangelist; they put him—and where do you think, brethren and sisters, they put him? Why, they put him in a caldron of blinlin, and blinlin him all night and didn't fuse his shell! And there was Dan'l; they put him into a lion's den—and what my fellow travelers and respected auditors, do you think he was put into a lion's den for? Why, for prayin three times a day. Don't be alarmed, brethren and sisters; I don't think any of you will ever get into a lion's den."

Henry's Pat' Repeating Rifle.

GET THE BEST.

THE BEST RIFLE EVER MADE! Good to Kill Indians! Good to Kill Rebels! Good to Kill Anything! It will Kill at 1000 Yards! Every Man Should Have One! The Longest Range, the Greatest Accuracy and Rapidity of Fire OF ANY GUN YET PRODUCED.

"Thirty Shots per Minute!—Two Men Equal to the Full Company!"

George D. Prentice, in the Louisville Journal of July last, says:

"I have seen the new rifle in the hands of the public. It is the most powerful weapon of its size ever produced, of greater accuracy and range than ANY OTHER AND YET INVENTED, and is so simple in its construction that there is no liability of its getting out of order."

Without charge can be fired with out removing it from the shoulder or losing aim in less than fifteen seconds, and it can be reloaded with three charges in about the time it takes to load other breech-loading with a single charge.

The size now made is 14-100 inch bore, 51 inch barrel, and carries a conical ball 32 to the pound. The penetration at 100 yards is 14 inches; at 400 yards, 5 inches; and it carries with force sufficient to kill at 1,000 yards. A man armed with one of these rifles can load and discharge one shot every two seconds, so that his equal to a company every two minutes, a regiment every twenty minutes, a brigade every hour, and a division every two hours.—Louisville Journal, July 26.

The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat, of Sept. 11th, noticing one of these rifles, is present to grime the Wheat on a separate stone from Feed, and with the advantage of being well cooled before going into the mill.

With our advantages and facilities, we have no hesitation in assuring our customers perfect satisfaction.

The Mill will be run day and night, so that farmers coming from a distance can get their grists the same day.

FARMERS: WE are prepared to flour your Wheat on our Merchant Stones. Will brandish, ship to test and sell on your account, rendering you a full account of sales, thereby saving to yourselves the BRAN AND MIDDINGS FOR YOUR STOCK. Call and see us, and examine our Merchant Mill. STILLWATER MILLS.

WHEAT! WANTED IMMEDIATELY 5000 Bushels R10 GRADE AND CLUB WHEAT. By D. BRONSON JR. & CO. Sept. 15, 1862.

FLOUR—Fifty barrels "Stillwater Extra Flour," made from old club and winter wheat, warranted for sale by D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

FENCING AND LUMBER—Seventy-five thousand feet Fencing and Lumber for sale, or will be exchanged for produce, by D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! MRS. E. C. VALENTINE announces to her old customers and the public generally, that she is now in full receipt of FRESH OYSTERS.

OYSTERS BY THE CAN will be sold at the lowest price. She is prepared to serve them up at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER DOZEN. Stillwater, Dec. 30th, 1862. 16-8m

WILLIAM E. THORNE,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING,

AND A GENERAL STOCK

AT EASTERN PRICES.

WINTER HONNETS AND FRANKS,

Flowers, Ribbons, Ruches,

SKATING CAPS,

GRAY AND WHITE BLANKETS,

ZEPPH AND SHETLAND

WOOLS, &C. &C. &C.

FANCY ARTICLES WITHOUT NUMBER.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE

EASTERN MARKETS,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY,

COMPRISING IN PART:

GROCERIES, FISH, POKE, DEEP, HAM, OILS, BENZOL, PAINTS, CORDAGE, FLOUR, MEAL, AGRICULTURAL

WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, NAILS, HARNWARE, SAWS, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, CHAIN, OIL CLOTH, WALL PAPER, IMPLEMENTS,

GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, LANTERNS, TIN WARE, STOVES, RUBBER SHOES, RUBBER GOODS, CARPETS, MATS, RUGS.

DRY GOODS,

TS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the Goods, before

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1862.

DRESS GOODS—Poplins, Alpaccas, by ones, Wool Belting, Travelling Goods, Challis, Muslin, Delaines, Lawns, Herages and Prints, light and dark, to please all, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

SHAWLS, Hosiery, Shirts, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Shakers, Gloves, Mitts, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

LADIES' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S Hoop Skirts all the styles, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

CARPETS, &c.—All Wool, Three Ply, Ingrains, State Carpets, Painted do., Cotton Druggies, Jute Mats, Velvet Rugs, &c., at Eastern prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

MEN AND BOYS!—Select your Hats and Caps while the assortment is large, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

DENIMS, Drillings, Domestic, Ducking, Flannel, Hickory, Tickings, Satinets, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Kentucky Jacks, Tweeds, Blankets, Woolen Yarns, Carpet Warp, Woolen Socks, for sale low, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

TEAS—Imperial Gunpowder, Meyeoune do., Oolong Extra, &c., sold without reference to War times and prices, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

MILL owners and others will take notice! That the "PATENT LUBRICATING OIL" takes the place of Lard Oil for all purposes, and is sold at 27 cents per Gallon Cash, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

PAINTERS SAVE YOUR MONEY!—BENZOL, a substitute for spirits Turpentine and better for all uses. Try it! Try it! Only 25 cents per Gallon, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

MILLERS will find a large assortment of Mill Saws, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Lath and Shingle Yarn, Mill Files, Sawbitt Metal, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

CAST STEEL, Spring Steel and Iron of all sizes. Nails, Chains, Jacks and Screws, all the kind of small items of Hardware, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

A LARGE lot of Heavy Tin Ware and Brown Stone Ware, just received, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

ALL KINDS OF PRUICE TAKEN IN Exchange for Goods by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

NUMBER OF ALL KINDS KEPT constantly on hand and sold very low for cash by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALLS.

D. BRONSON JR. & CO., Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery-ware, BOOTS, HATS, ETC.

STILLWATER FLOURING MILL.

D. BRONSON JR. & CO. HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF the well known PATRICK and JOHN BURNS, as Millers, we are prepared to do custom or merchant work at short notice.

Whilst lying still, we have made improvement in our Custom Mill so that we now grind the Wheat on a separate stone from Feed, and with the advantage of being well cooled before going into the mill.

With our advantages and facilities, we have no hesitation in assuring our customers perfect satisfaction.

The Mill will be run day and night, so that farmers coming from a distance can get their grists the same day.

FARMERS: WE are prepared to flour your Wheat on our Merchant Stones. Will brandish, ship to test and sell on your account, rendering you a full account of sales, thereby saving to yourselves the BRAN AND MIDDINGS FOR YOUR STOCK. Call and see us, and examine our Merchant Mill. STILLWATER MILLS.

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FENCING AND LUMBER—Seventy-five thousand feet Fencing and Lumber for sale, or will be exchanged for produce, by D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some of the ailments are vomiting, constipation, and should be treated by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the bowels; loosen—purify the blood, and the first course on such ailments is health again.

They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous action, they purify the system from the obstructions which make it a lifeless machine. They are not a violent medicine. They are not a dangerous remedy. They are not a dangerous remedy. They are not a dangerous remedy.

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